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[Endurance of materials for automobile engine sliding friction bearings]
Vynoslivost' materialov dlia podshipnikov skol'zhenia avtomobil'nykh dvigatelei. (Moscow, Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii i avtomobil'nyi institut. [Trudy], no.76) 1955 54 p. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomotornogo instituta (for Osipyan). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Briling).
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Automobiles--Engines)

KULIKOV, N.K., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSIPYAN, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., inzhener, redaktor; BRILING, N.R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; KALISH, G.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; PEVZNER, Ya.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; KRUSHCHEV, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; RAMAYYA, K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; LIPGART, A.A., professor, redaktor; PRYADILOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ROZANOV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; CHISTOZVOMOV, S.B., inzhener, redaktor; YEGORKINA, L.I., redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor; BROKSH, V.V., inzhener.

[Performance of automobile wheels] Rabota avtomobil'nogo koleasa. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotornyi institut. [Trudy] no.77) 1955 36 p. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Briling).
(Automobiles--Wheels)

CHAPKEVICH, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSIPYAN, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., inzhener, redaktor; BRILING, N.B., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KALISH, G.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PEVZNER, Ya.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHRUSHCHOV, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; RAMAYYA, K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LIPGART, A.A., professor, redaktor; PRYADUNOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ROZANOV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., inzhener, redaktor; UVAROVA, A.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Investigation of the operation of the IaAZ engine] Issledovanie rabochego protsessa dvigatelya IaAZ. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-stroitel'stva, 1956. 41 p. (Moscow, Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtemotornyi institut. [Trudy], no.79) (MIRA 10:3)

1. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomobil'nogo instituta (for Osipyan)
2. Zamestitel direktora Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomobil'nogo instituta po nauchnoy rabote (for Koslovskiy)
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Briling).
(Automobiles--Engines)

RAMAYYA, K.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIL'S, R.Kh., inzhener;
BEN-YAKIR, R.D., inzhener; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, zamestitel' otvetsvennogo redaktora; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., inzhener, sekretar'; BRILING, N.R., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KALISH, G.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEVZNER, Ya.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHRUSHCHEV, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIPGART, A.A.; professor; PRYADILOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROZANOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., inzhener; BROKSH, V.V., zaveduyushchiy redaktsiyey, inzhener; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor; OSIPIYAN, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor.

[Method of determining the potential corrosion properties of lubricants] Metod opredeleniya potentsial'noi korrozionnosti masel. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry.1956 49 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotornyi institut. [Trudy], no. 80) (MLRA 10:1)

1. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomotornogo instituta (for Osipyan). 2. Zamestitel' direktora Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomotornogo instituta po nauchnoy rabote (for Kozlovskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Briling).
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

PRYADILOV, V. I.

TA 12T34

USSR/Steel, Chromium-manganese
Gears

Nov/Dec 1946

"Use of Chrome-manganese-titanium 18KhGT Steel for
Case-hardened Auto Gears," V. I. Pryadilov, V. T.
Chirikov, A. Ye. Shevelev, 4 pp

"Avtomobil'naya Promyshlennost'" No 11/12

Detailed technical discussion of chemical composition of 18KhGT steel, metallurgical properties, grain and temperability, mechanical properties and microstructure after heat treatment, effect of protracted soaking during case-hardening on resistance to excess heating, technological properties, and why 18KhGT steel is superior for auto parts.

12T34

I. A. GILY, L. S., Eng.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Steel Without Searce Alloying Elements for Stressed Gears of Automobiles." Moscow Automotive Mechanics Inst., 18 Dec 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec, 1947 (Project #17636)

TELEGIN, M.Ya.; PRYAKHIN, V.D.

Landscaping the dividing strins. Avt.dor. 23 no.2:28
F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Roadside improvement)

KISELEV, B.A., inzh.; LIPGART, A.A., otv.red.; PASHIN, M.A., red.; BORISOV, S.G., red.; BRISKIN, M.I., red.; BRYZGOV, N.N., red.; DYBOV, O.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., red.; LOZAR', A.S., red.; LUNEV, I.S., red.; NAGAYEV, P.V., red.; PEVZNER, Ya.M., red.; PRYADILOV, V.I., red.; RAMAYYA, K.S., red.; SAMOL', G.I., red.; SEDOVA, Ye.V., red.; TAMRUCHI, O.V., red.; CHAPKEVICH, V.A., red.; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., red.; SHKOL'NIKOV, E.M., red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn.red.

[Investigation of the operation and gas-exchange of a loop-scavenged two-cycle motor-vehicle diesel engine] Issledovanie rabochego protsessa i gazoobmena dyukhtaktnogo avtomobilnogo dizelia s petlevoi produvkoi. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 93 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotorny i institut. Trudy, no.30). (MIRA 16:8)
(Motor vehicles--Engines)

PRYDOLOV Yu. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

398

Moscow. Aviatzionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut

Nekotoryye voprosy sovremennoy tekhnologii priborostroyeniya (Some Problems in the Modern Technology of Instrument Making) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957. 126 p.
(Its: Trudy, vyp. 33) 3,700 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Polyakov, N. I., Professor; Ed. (inside book): Manuylov, L. K.;
Ed. of Publishing House: Loseva, G. F.; Tech. Ed.: Rozhin, V. P.;
Managing Ed. (Oborongiz): Latynin, Ye. V., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers working in the instrumentation industry and students specializing in this field.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with the theoretical and practical problems encountered in the instrument manufacturing industry. It covers the principal scientific research work done in the Department of Technology of Aircraft Instrument Manufacturing dealing with the development of modern processes of instrument manufacture. Special emphasis is placed on problems connected with increasing instrument precision and capacity and on the automation and mechanization of the instrument manufacturing industry. For the abstract of each article see Table of Contents.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

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Introduction

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Slomyanskiy, G. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Deflection of Elastic
Members Due to Temperature Changes

5

This article deals with deflection of sensitive elastic members of various instruments and automatic controls caused by changes of temperature. The author states that when instruments are used under conditions where there is considerable temperature fluctuation in the area surrounding sensitive members, these members deflect without any change in the measured value, and as a result introduce error in the instrument reading. In order to determine these errors it is necessary to know the "thermal deflection" of elastic members which depends not only on temperature but also on the force-deflection diagram. According to the author this relationship is different for each individual member of the same design and therefore will have a different "thermal deflection." In this article the author develops a method for determining the "thermal deflection" based on an actual force-deflection diagram plotted for a determined temperature. Derived equations are given and their application to specific problems is illustrated. There are no references.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

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Polyakov, N. I., Professor, and Igoshin, F. F. Application of Ultrasonics in Instrument Manufacture

22

The purpose of this article is to acquaint the reader with applications of ultrasonics in instrument manufacture, and to present a general review of this subject. Basic properties of ultrasonic waves, their generation and propagation are discussed. The article contains illustrations and descriptions of various types of ultrasonic flaw detectors and describes their practical application. The authors state that further development in the field of ultrasonics and its industrial application will be along the following lines: 1) study of ultrasonic phenomena 2) search for new fields of application 3) development of new inexpensive and simple methods for producing ultrasonic waves. There are 12 references of which 5 are Soviet, 1 German, 3 English, 2 French and 1 Swiss.

Pryadilov, Yu. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Bridge With a Diode for Voltage Stabilizers

39

The author claims, that a.c. voltage stabilizers, having a bridge with a diode are the most economical of power consumption by control systems. By

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398

means of an experimental and theoretical investigation of a diode, the basic relations for a bridge with that tube are found. These data can be used for computation of a.c. voltage stabilizers. The author reports that technical specifications for an industrial model of this diode were set and that at the present time (1957) one of the electronic equipment plants released a trial series of these tubes. There are 7 references of which 5 are Soviet, 2 English.

Korablev, P. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Summation Methods for Error Scatter in Dimensions and Shape

57

This article analyzes accuracy of shape and accuracy of dimensions of machined parts. The author develops a method for adding up inaccuracies of shape and inaccuracies of dimensions and gives useful tables which make it possible to determine the spread of overall error for the given relation σ_s / σ_d (where σ_s = inaccuracy in shape, and σ_d = inaccuracy in dimensions). There are no references.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

Nikolsyev, Ye. N., Senior Instructor, and Chumakov, V. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent. Mechanized Winding of Small Rotors

74

In this article the authors discuss the development of new machine tools and techniques for winding small-sized rotors of electric motors widely used in aircraft instrumentation and automatic controls. The authors have developed a preliminary design and technical specifications for the construction of a machine tool for winding small-sized rotors, on the basis of which the Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Production Management in the Aircraft Industry has worked out the details and built a model of this machine. The model has been tested and successfully used in one of the plants of the Ministry of the Aircraft Industry. Schematic diagrams and detailed discussion of this machine tool is presented. The authors state that the new machine tool simplifies and facilitates the time-consuming manual winding operation. There are 3 Soviet references.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

Grigor'yev, B. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Some Problems of Diaphragm Corrugation

84

In this article the author discussed problems connected with pressure and forces developed during the process of forming corrugated diaphragms. No references are given.

Kopanevich, Ye. G., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Automation of Drilling Operations in Instrument Manufacture

97

In this article the author discusses automation of drilling operations and suggests the following two ways in which it may be accomplished: 1) building a universal drilling machine with quick resetting for new drilling specifications and 2) developing and introducing special devices for performing automatic drilling operations on ordinary drilling machines. The two methods suggested are discussed in detail. The article contains schematic diagrams of automatic drilling machines. No references are given.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

Fefer, A. I., Engineer, and Parfenov, O. D., Engineer. Mechanized Computation of Automatic Lathe Setups

101

The author discusses a newly developed device for checking the accuracy of setting-up automatic lathes. The principle of operation and examples of practical application of this device are presented. There are 4 Soviet references.

Podinov, Ye. M., Engineer. On the Moment of Resistance to Rotation in Radial Ball Bearings of an Instrument

109

This article deals with the analysis of relationships between the friction moment of ball bearings and the angular displacement of the revolving bearing ring. The author states that this problem has not been thoroughly investigated in the literature. He concludes that the friction moment in the radial ball bearing varies with angular displacement of the revolving ring, and that the radial

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398

clearance causes its excentric motion. This motion produces an additional moment of resistance to rotation and causes vibrations of bearings at high speeds which cannot be eliminated by balancing, thus introducing errors in the instrument. There is one Soviet reference.

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GO/bmd
18 Aug 1958

Card 8/8

26540
S/536/59/000/040/004/005
E032/E514

9.2540

AUTHOR: Pryadilov, Yu.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A Low-voltage High-current DC Voltage Stabilizer

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut.
Trudy. No. 40, 1959, Voprosy tekhnologii
priborostroyeniya, pp. 92 - 96

TEXT: The DC voltage stabiliser (8 V, 1.6 A) is shown in Fig. 2 and consists basically of the saturated choke ΔP_1 in series with the transformer Tp_1 , a selenium rectifier B, a π -filter ($C_1, \Delta P_2, C_2$), a rectifying bridge incorporating the special diode $\mathcal{N}_5$ and the DC amplifier based on the pentode $\mathcal{N}_6$ (6П9). The DC amplifier is supplied by the rectifying circuit based on the $\mathcal{N}_7$ tube (5Ц4). The stabiliser operates as follows. When the output voltage changes as a result of a change in the mains supply there is

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S/556/59/000/040/004/005

E052/E314

A Low-voltage

a change in the filament current in the diode $\mathcal{J}l_5$. An off-balance signal appears across the output of the diode bridge which after amplification is applied to the saturated choke Δp_1 in such a way as to restore the nominal value of the output voltage. The particular feature of the circuit is the use of the correcting transformer Tp_5 , whose primary is supplied by the output of the stabiliser and one-half of the secondary is in series with the filament of the diode. The other half of the secondary of Tp_5 is used to suppress the alternating component (50 c.p.s.) which reaches the output of the stabiliser during the operation of the correction circuit. In order to reduce the output voltage drift wire-wound resistors are used throughout and the diode $\mathcal{J}l_5$ is permanently soldered into the circuit in order to reduce contact resistances in the tube base. The characteristics of the stabiliser are as follows: output voltage 8 V; load current 1.6 A;

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S/536/59/000/040/004/005

E032/E314

A Low-voltage

stability $\pm 0.01\%$ over one hour or $\pm 0.025\%$ over 8 hours for
a mains change from 90 to 136 V; the ripple is not more than
0.2%. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

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PRYADILOV, Yu.N.

Effect of load reactivity on the accuracy of an a.c. voltage
stabilizer with a saturation choke. Trudy MATI no.41:47-53
'59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Voltage regulators)

PRYADILOV, Yu. N.

Floating Gyroscopes and their applications (by) G.A. Slomyanskiy (1) Yu. N. Pryadilov. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1960.

332 p. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables (F-TS-9910/v)

Translated from the original Russian: Ploplavkovyye Giroscopy i Ikh Primeneniye, Moscow, 1958.

PRYADIL'SHCHIKOV, G.

Fireboat. Pozh.de~~lo~~ 7 no.5:27 My '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Komandir pozharnogo katera "Zorkiy".
(Fireboats)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4312
SOV/10-S-41

Moscow. Aviatzionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut

Nekotoryye voprosy mekhaniki i fiziki (Problems in Mechanics and Physics) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 84 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 41) Errata slip inserted. 3,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya.

Eds.: V.T. Dubasov and R.G. Gevorkyan; Ed. of Publishing House: V.M. Tokar'; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Pukhlikova.

PURPOSE: These studies are intended for teachers of higher educational institutions, for people working on applications of spectral analysis in industry, and for scientific workers who use voltage stabilizers.

COVERAGE: This book contains eight theoretical and experimental studies dealing with specific problems of physics and mechanics. The subjects considered in these studies are: principle of relativity, theory of physical measurements, integrability of equations of motion, accuracy of voltage stabilizers of alternating currents, roentgenoscopy and spectral analysis of metals and alloys.
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Problems in Mechanics and Physics

SOV/4312

No personalities are mentioned. Some of the studies include bibliographies of Soviet technical literature.

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Gevorkyan, R.G. On Space-Time Measurements in Mechanics and Physics

5

An analysis of space-time measurements in Newton's mechanics and in the relativity theory is made. Use of the probability theory in the description of high-velocity particle motion is considered.

Dubasov, V.T. On the Problem of Integrability of Equations of Motion For a Heavy Rigid Body Fixed at One Point

42

It is shown that all known (general and particular) fourth integrals of a system of corresponding differential equations are obtained from the coplanarity conditions of the following three vectors: 1) angular momentum with reference to the fixed point, 2) instantaneous angular velocity of the body rotation, and 3) radius vector.

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Problems in Mechanics and Physics

SOV/4312

Pryadilov, Yu.N. Effect of Load Reactance on the Accuracy of an A-C Voltage Stabilizer With a Saturation Choke

47

A theoretical analysis of factors causing additional error in high-precision a-c voltage stabilizers is made. It was shown analytically and proved experimentally that the load reactance is such a factor in stabilizers with saturation chokes and with diode bridges.

Kurdivovskiy, Yu.P. Use of X-Ray Spectroscopy for the Determination of Inclusions in Steel

54

This paper describes a method of studying inclusions in steel by means of x-ray spectrograms. This method was originally introduced at the metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Vladimira Il'icha (Metallurgical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich) by the author.

Vvedenskiy, L.Ye. Improving the Accuracy of Spectral Analysis of High Concentrations by the Method of Overlapping Spectra

58

It is shown that the accuracy of alloy analysis at high concentrations of the analysis element can be increased approximately 1 1/2-2 times by the application of the overlapping spectra method.

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Problems in Mechanics and Physics

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Vvedenskiy, L.Ye.. Reflecting Spectrograph-Monochromator for the Visible and Ultraviolet Region of the Spectrum Designed in Accordance With the Two Mirror Scheme

63

This paper describes an optical scheme and design of a reflecting spectrograph-monochromator for convenient use with photoelectric methods of analysis. The author thanks Professor V.K. Prokof'yev, and S.A. Ukhlin.

Vvedenskiy, L.Ye., and V.I. Shekhobalova. Arc of an Alternating Current as a Light Source for Spectral Analysis of Molten Metals

68

This paper examines problems relating to spectral analysis of metals in the molten state when the effect of structure, liquation, and sparking is considerably weakened. In this connection the suitability of the arc of an alternating current as a source of light is under consideration.

Vvedenskiy, L.Ye., and V.I. Shekhobalova. Condensed Spark as a Light Source for Spectral Analysis of Molten Metals

76

The obtained data lead to the following conclusions: 1) The condensed spark is one of the best light sources for spectral analysis of molten samples; 2) Spectral analysis of molten metals, due to the absence of the sparking, liquation, and third element effects, is free of the systematic errors associated with solid state metals and gives more accurate results than the solid samples at the same reproducibility.

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Card 4/4

JA/rn/sfm
11/4/60

FEYADILOV, Yu. N.

"Bridge With Diode in a Voltage Stabilizer,"
pp 39-56, ill, ref

Abst: The author examines the results of an experimental and theoretical study of test models of diodes, specially developed for voltage stabilizers. Basic relationships are found for the diode bridge of this tube which may be used in computing alternating-current voltage stabilizers. Technical specifications are developed for an industrial model of the new tube.

SOURCE: Trudy MATI MVO SSSR (Works of the Moscow Aviation Technological Institute of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR), No 33, Some Problems of Present-Day Technology of Instrument Building, Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957

Sum 1854

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 912

Slomyanskiy, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich and Pryadilov, Yuriy Nikolayevich

Poplavkovyye giroskopy i ikh primeneniye (Floating Gyros and Their Application) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 243 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Fridlender, G.O., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: Yanovskiy, I.L, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Petrova, I.A.; Tech. Ed.: Pukhlikova, N.A.; Managing Ed.: Sokolov, A.I., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers working in the field of gyro-instrument manufacture, and may also be useful to students specializing in this field.

COVERAGE: The authors outline briefly the basic properties of gyros, and their application for the determination of the position of any

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Floating Gyros and Their Application 912

object (aircraft, guided missile, etc.) in relation to some system of coordinates, either fixed or turning in a specified manner in space. They examine the application and possible uses of differentiating and integrating gyros. The authors consider in detail the design, the theory and the methods of testing floating differentiating and integrating gyros, and some problems of their application. They give actual data on American floating gyros, and a brief outline of physical bases of inertial navigating systems. Chapter VI is an abridged and revised translation of an article published in Aviation Week. The authors thank V.G.Denisov and G.T.Astavin for help in the collection of bibliography. There are 39 references, of which 16 are Soviet (including 1 translation) and 23 English.

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IS/ksv
12-5-58

Card 7/7

USSR/Physics - Vulcanization

FD-432

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 2/18

Author : Bresler, S. Ye.; Pryadilova, V. I.; Khaynman, V. Ya.

Title : Investigating the mechanism governing the vulcanization of rubber by means of radioactive sulfur. I.

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 24, 577-598, Apr 1954

Abstract : Work out procedures for measuring the diffusion and solvability of sulfur in rubber. Obtain values for the coefficient of diffusion and solvability over a wide range of temperatures. Show that free sulfur in rubber dissolves and diffuses in the form of the molecules S₈. Acknowledge the participation of V. P. Kushner, A. A. Polyak, I. A. Rozov, Ye. M. Sominskiy.

Institution : —

Submitted : September 21, 1953

4489. Investigation of the mechanism of rubber vulcanisation aided by radioactive sulphur. I. II. S. E. BRENNER, V. I. PRYADKOVA, and V. Ya. KHAISMAN. *Zhur. Tekhn. Fiz.*, 1951, 24, 577-98, 2150-68; *Plaste u. Kaut.*, 1955, 2, 121-2. Thin rubber discs were coated on the under surface with sulphur, isotope 35, and radiation measured on the upper surface by a Geiger counter. There was no cross-linking in natural rubber, using 0.01 to 0.03% S^{35} without an accelerator, the sulphur concentration becoming equal on both surfaces. Treatment with thiuram type accelerator or mercaptobenzthiazole, 0.3 to 0.5%, resulted in a low concentration on the upper surface. Combined and free sulphur were directly proportional, corresponding to a first order equation. Accelerators with 3% sulphur showed secondary cross-linkage due to reverse diffusion. Radiation from the upper surface reached a maximum and then dropped by 25%. This indicated the sulphur concentration on the lower surface to be temporarily lower than that on the upper. Buna has only primary addition what.

ever the sulphur concentration. The diffusion constant shows the sulphur molecule to be S_8 . Only two thiuram sulphurs, those of the disulphide group, take part in the exchange reaction. S^{35} -thiuram. These form a thermodynamically unstable active sulphur biradical, which breaks down a S_8 ring to further biradicals, which then bond hydrocarbons already activated by primary addition. Each polysulphide bond has a length of 10 to 20 sulphur atoms. The scission energy (2,700 cal/mol) suggests the diffusion of most of the bonded rubber. Though vulcanised natural rubber has considerable diffused sulphur, a Buna vulcanisate has little, due to the small number of polysulphide bonds.

PRYADILOVA, V.I.
BRESLER, S.Ye.; PRYADILOVA, V.I.; KHAYNMAN, V.Ya.

Investigation of the mechanism of rubber vulcanization by means of
radioactive sulfur. Zhur.tekh.fiz.24 no.4:577-598 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Vulcanization) (Sulfur--Isotopes)

PRYADIN, V.

We ourselves build and repair Zhil.-kom. khoz. 13 no.4:13 Ap
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Direktor gostinitsy "Moskva", Kiyev.
(Kiev--Hotels, Taverns, etc.)

SERD'GA, G.; RYDEA, S.

Machine-Tractor Stations

Cooperation of the tractor and field brigades during spring sowing,
Kolkh, preizv, No. 3, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

SHUL'GA, G.; PRYADKA, S.

Collective Farms

Cooperation of the tractor and field brigades during spring sowing. Kolkh. proizv.
No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

PRYADKA, Ya.

Auditing credit work. Den. i kred. 18 no.9:58-59 S '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Revizor Khar'kovskoy oblastnoy kontory Gosbanka.
(Banks and banking--Auditing and inspection)

L 27715-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6015314 (A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/005/0913/0919

AUTHOR: Mitin, R. V.; Pryadkin, K.K.

ORG: none

TITLE: High-pressure electrodeless discharge and its magnetic properties

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 913-919

TOPIC TAGS: argon, krypton, xenon, helium, neon, nitrogen, oxygen, gas discharge plasma, inhomogeneous plasma, plasma magnetic field, hf discharge, paramagnetic material, plasma temperature, plasma density, plasma oscillation

ABSTRACT: The authors (ZhTF, 35, No. 7, 1965) have previously investigated high-frequency electrodeless discharges in Ar at pressures from 1 to 20 atm. Here they report the results of similar investigations with the same apparatus on Kr, Xe, He, Ne, N₂, and O₂ (as well as Ar), and investigations of the magnetic properties of the plasmas. The discharges were produced in a 3-cm-diameter closed quartz tube mounted vertically within a winding (or one or several turns) that was excited at 20 MHz by an oscillator operating at a power level of 600 W or lower. The discharge was initiated at low pressure, and the pressure was then gradually raised. It was not possible to achieve high-pressure discharges in He, N₂, or O₂. The plasma in the Ne discharge was toroidal in form up to the highest pressure at which the discharge could be main-

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L 27715-66

ACC NR: AP6015314

tained ($2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$). The plasmas in the Ar, Kr, and Xe discharges became almost spherical at a pressure of the order of 10^5 N/m^2 , and with further increase of the pressure they floated to the top of the chamber. A discharge could be maintained in Xe at pressures up to $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$, in Ar at pressures up to about $1.3 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$, and in Kr at pressures up to about $0.6 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$. The power radiated by the plasmas was measured with a thermopile, using a water filter to eliminate the thermal radiation from the hot wall of the discharge tube. The radiated power increased with increasing pressure and increasing atomic weight of the gas. The Xe discharge plasma at $2 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ radiated at the rate of approximately 400 W; this radiated power represents practically the full power developed by the exciting oscillator. The behavior of the plasmas in inhomogeneous magnetic fields of 200 to 300 Oe with gradients of the order of 100 Oe/cm was investigated. The plasmas were unexpectedly found to move toward the region of higher magnetic field strength, the paramagnetic force on the plasmas being of the order of the buoyant force. Under certain conditions the plasma in the magnetic field assumed the form of a torus and began to rotate about its axis at several hundred rpm. Measurements of the high-frequency magnetic field strength in the vicinity of the plasmas indicated that the high-frequency current circulating in the plasma was about 30% of the current in the exciting winding. From the high-frequency magnetic field measurements and the loading effect of the plasma on the oscillating circuit it was concluded that the Ar plasma at $3 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ was about 0.1% ionized and had a resistivity of 1000 ρ/m , an electron density of $3 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$, and a temperature of the order of 10 000 °K. Two explanations are

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L 27715-66

ACC NR: AP6015314

2
offered for the observed paramagnetic behavior of the plasmas. The first explanation involves rectification in the presence of a magnetic field of a small fraction (about one percent) of the high-frequency current in the plasma to provide a small dc circulating current giving rise to an induced magnetic moment. The rectification is ascribed to the influence of radial oscillations of the plasma due to the interaction of the circulating high-frequency current with the magnetic field. The rectifying action depends on the variation of the average cross section of the circulating current with the diameter of the plasma, and the rectified current can be of either sign, giving rise to either paramagnetic or diamagnetic behavior. The second explanation ascribes the magnetic behavior of the plasmas to the effects of ambipolar diffusion arising from their nonuniformity. Although ambipolar diffusion ordinarily results in diamagnetic behavior, it can give rise to paramagnetic behavior under some circumstances. It is suggested that both effects may cooperate to produce the observed behavior. In concluding, the authors note that the behavior of electrodeless high-frequency discharge plasmas may have something to do with ball lightning. The authors thank corresponding members Ye.S.Borovik and Ya.B.Faynberg of the AN UkrSSR for their interest and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 4 figures. [15]

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 17May65/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 003/

ATD PRESS: 5601

Card 3/3

BLG

L. 63558-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
~~Pz-6/Po-h/Pr-h/Ps-h/Pi-h/Pu-h~~ ~~IJP(c)~~ ~~JD/WW/AT~~

ACCESSION NR: AP5018297

UR/0057/65/035/007/1205/1209

537.525.72

AUTHOR: Mitin, R.V.; Pryadkin, K.K.

TITLE: High-pressure electrodeless discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 7, 1965, 1205-1209

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma source, arc plasma generator, electrodeless discharge, argon, krypton, high pressure

ABSTRACT: High-frequency electrodeless discharge was investigated in argon and krypton at pressures from 10^4 to 10^6 n/m². The investigations were undertaken because of the possible technical advantages of such discharges for producing plasmas free from electrode contamination. The discharge took place in a 3-cm-diameter, 25-cm-long quartz tube surrounded in its upper third by a coaxial winding for introducing radio frequency power and in its lower third by the field winding of an electric motor by means of which the gas could be caused to rotate at 400 rad/sec. The rf power was provided by a nominal 11.5-kw, 10-Mc/sec push-pull oscillator. The power conveyed to the discharge was determined by subtracting the plate dissipation (measured with a thermopile) from the input power to the oscillator. The discharge was initiated as a glow discharge at low pressure, and the pressure was gradually

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018297

increased. As the pressure increased the discharge pulled away from the walls, brightened, and changed color. At about atmospheric pressure the discharge took the form of a bright, nearly spherical plasmoid perhaps 2 cm in diameter. Further increase of pressure led to an increase in the size and brightness of the plasmoid. The behavior of the plasmoid at higher pressures (near those at which the discharge ceased) is not described. Stable discharges were obtained at pressures up to 10^6 n/m² in argon and to 6×10^5 n/m² in krypton. The rf power absorbed by the 10^6 n/m² argon discharge was only about 600 w. Provision was made to set the gas into rotation in order to increase the stability of the discharge, but the discharge was found to be less stable when the gas was rotating than when it was not. The stability of the discharge was found to depend strongly on the axial symmetry of the exciting winding and the discharge chamber, and the position of the winding with respect to the flat top of the chamber. The total radiation from the plasma was measured with a thermopile and its spectrum was examined from 0.2 to 2.5 μ . The plasma appeared to be very similar to that of a high pressure arc. The radiation loss from the 10^6 n/m² argon plasma was 30% of the absorbed rf power and the luminous efficiency of this radiation was 40 lumen/w. From these data the temperature of the plasma was calculated to be 9000K and its ionization to be between 0.1 and 1%. The plasmas were photographed, and two photographs are reproduced in

Card 2/3

L 63558-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018297

the text. "The authors are deeply grateful to Professor Ye.S.Borovik and Scientific Collaborator V.I.Petrenko for much valuable advice and fruitful discussions." Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 4 figures. [15]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME,EM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4050

dm
Card 3/3

L 00000-01 ENT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/SD/CD
ACC NR: AT6020458 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0267/0272

AUTHOR: Mitin, R. V.; Pryadkin, K. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrodeless discharge at high pressures

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Vzaimodeystviye puchkov zaryazhennykh chastits s plazmoy (Interaction of charged particle beams with plasma). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 267-272

TOPIC TAGS: argon, krypton, gas pressure, gas discharge

ABSTRACT: Electrodeless high frequency discharge in gases at pressures higher than atmospheric is discussed. The generator is described and the experimental apparatus is shown. 1.5 kw, 10 Mc/s generator power was applied to a revolving gas (500 rad/sec) to insure discharge stability. It was established that at high pressure, gas rotation was not necessary. At various pressures the discharge form was found to change shape. Most of the work was done at pressures of 10^4 - 10^6 N/m² in argon and krypton gases. The plasma was studied spectroscopically in the visible and ultraviolet range. The most intense argon lines were 3949, 4198, 4300 Å. The impurity lines were very weak, indicating low content of foreign elements. As the initial pressure in the discharge was increased, the continuum intensity in the visible range increased considerably. At 10^6 N/m² pressure, the radiation output approached 30% of the input electrical energy.

Card 1/2

I. 06306-67

ACC NR: AT6020458

The behavior of the plasma generated by the method described in this work is similar to that of high pressure discharge areas and its advantage consists of the absence of electrode material in the plasma. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KOCHO, V.S.; GRANKOVSKIY, V.I.; PERELOMA, V.A.; NAYDEK, V.L.; FRYADKIN,
L.L.; KULIKOV, V.O.; PRIKHCHENKO, A.Ye.; GRYZLOV, Ye.G.

Investigating heat transfer in very high capacity open-hearth
furnaces. Stal' 25 no.12:1081-1085 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut i Zhdanovskiy metallurgi-
cheskiy zavod im. Il'icha.

PEYADKINA, A.K.

Second Japanese industrial exhibition. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.6:75-76 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MELEZNIK, V.D.; PRYADKINA, A.K.

All-Union Conference on the Complex Automation of Steel
Smelting. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:76-77 M-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 58853-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011274

UR/0016/65/000/004/0027/0033

AUTHOR: Pryadkina, M. D.; Gavrilenkova, V. Yu.; Chernova, E. A. 33
B

TITLE: A study of pest-allergen of the Tarasevich State Control
Institute in animals and volunteers

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no.
4, 1965, 27-33

TOPIC TAGS: animal, man, allergen, pasteurilla, pestis, immunization,
test method

ABSTRACT: The pest-allergen of the Tarasevich State Control
Institute represents a protein polysaccharide complex prepared from
P. pestis. The preparation produces positive allergic reactions in
immunized guinea pigs and no reactions in control nonimmunized
animals. In a series of experiments on guinea pigs and humans, the
pest-allergen was used to evaluate the allergic rearrangement of the
body following immunization with different P. pestis vaccines. The
pest-allergen tests established that the different plague bacteria
vaccine strains do not produce the same allergic rearrangement of the

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L 58853-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011274

body. The intracutaneous allergic reaction is an index of body immunity and can probably be used for preliminary indirect evaluation of a plague vaccine's immunogenicity. The pest-allergen injected intracutaneously is not harmful to animals or man. Investigations of 95 volunteers showed that humans immunized with plague vaccine react positively to the pest-allergen. However, more extensive research under more varied conditions is necessary to establish a conclusive correlation between allergic reaction to pest-allergen and immunity in man. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov im. Tarasevicha (State Control Institute of Medical Biological Preparations)

SUBMITTED: 14May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PRYADKINA, M.D.; GAVRILENKOVA, V.Yu.; CHERNOVA, E.A.

Study of pest-allergen produced by the Tarasevich State Control
Institute on animals and volunteers. Report No.2. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 42 no.4:27-33 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh
preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.

POKROVSKAYA, M.P.; MAKARENKO, I.G.; KRASKINA, N.A.; BRAUDE, N.I.;
PRYADKINA, M.D.; GUTOROVA, N.M.

Significance of cytochemical investigations in the study of
immunological problems. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun. 30 no.1:
5-11 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biolo-
gicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.

(IMMUNITY,
cytochem. aspects (Rus))

PRYADKINA, M.D.; GAVRILENKOVA, V.I.; LOBANOVA, A.V.

Biological and chemical properties of the GKI plague allergen,
Report No.1. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.5:72-77
My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh
biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.

FIKHMAN, B.A.; PRYADKINA, M.D.

Use of the immersion microrefractometric method in the direct determination of the ratio of dead and live cells in live plague vaccines. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.3:60-64 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.
(PLAGUE)

KOCHO, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; BARZILOVICH, V.S.; PRIADKIN, L.L.;
NESMACHNYY, A.N.

Automatic control system for heat-treating furnaces with
roller sole. Avt. 1 prob. no.4:77-79 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

PRYADKINA, M. D., Cand Med Sci -- "Demonstrator-stimulator
of the plague ^{germ} ~~causative agent~~." Mos, 1961. (Central Inst
for Advanced Med. Min of Health USSR) (KL, 8-61, 264)

- 509 -

L 6/135-65 EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) EN/RM/AN
 ACCESSION NR: AP5019192 UR/0198/65/001/007/0050/0056

AUTHOR: Zarutskiy, V. A. (Kiev); Pryadko, A. A. (Kiev) 22
 8

TITLE: Analysis of reinforced shells 24

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 50-56

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced shell structure, cylindric shell structure, approximation method, partial differential equation

ABSTRACT: Closed circular-cylindrical shells, reinforced with stringers and frames and subject to the action of internal pressure and axial compressive forces, are studied. The stress-deformation of shells is treated by the methods of the theory of constructively orthotropic shells. An approximation technique is proposed for determination of the stress deformation of supported shells with a discrete placement of the reinforcing ribs. Numerical examples are offered to illustrate the effect of discrete rib arrangement and rib rigidity on tension at deflection points and bending moments in the shell plating. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas, 5 tables. 24

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mechanics; AN UkrSSR)

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L 64135-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019192

SUBMITTED: 02Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

STREL'BYTS'KA, A.I. [Strel'byts'ka, O.I.] (Kiyev); FRYADKO, E.A.
[Pridko, E.O.] (Kiyev); YEVSEYENKO, G.I. [Evsienko, H.I.]
(Kiyev)

Torsional bending test of thin-walled channel bars in elasto-
plastic state. Prykl. mekh. 10 no.3:271-282 '64.

(MIRA 1964)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

STREL'BITSKAYA, A.I. [Strel'bits'ka, O.I.]; PRIADKO, E.A. [Priadko, E.O.];
YEVSEYENKO, G.I. [Ievsieienko, H.I.]

Experimental study of the behavior of a channel bar during
plastic bending with torsion. Dop. AN URSS no.9:1127-1132
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN
USSR F.P.Belyankinym [Bieliankin, F.P.].
(Strains and stresses)

STREL'BITSKAYA, A.I. [Strel'bits'ka, O.I.] (Kiyev); BIRYUKOVICH, Yu.L.
[Biriukovich, IU.L.] (Kiyev); PRIADKO, E.A. [Priadko, E.O.]
(Kiyev)

Experimental investigation of elastic-plastic oblique bending of thin-walled beams. Prykl.mekh. 6 no.3:289-301 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR.
(Girders)

L 23972-66

ACC NR: AP6004831 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0404/65/000/004/0057/0064 18
 AUTHOR: Pryadko, E. I.; Teterin, V. I.; Shol', V. A. 13
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Helminth infestation of reindeer by age and season
 SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 57-64
 TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, animal parasite, parasitology, veterinary medicine, preventive medicine
 ABSTRACT: The dynamics of helminth infestation in maral and spotted deer was studied for more than a year in 2 deer sovkhoses in Kazakhstan. Infestation was investigated by taking 50 fecal samples from each age group for determination of eggs and larvae and by histologic study after dissection of 209 marals 1 month to 20 years of age and 10 spotted reindeer 1-13 year old. Eleven parasite genera were discovered, some represented by several species. The animals were found infested from 6-8 months of age and throughout life. Trichuris and Moniezia predominated to one year of age, Oesophagostomum, Ostertagia and Elaphostrongylus predominated in one and 2-year olds, and Dicrocoelium predominated in adults. Cysticercus tenuicollis, Dictyocaulus, Bicaulus
 Card 1/2 UDC: 576.895.1 2

L 23972-56

ACC NR: AP6004831

2

and Setaria were frequent from 2 years on, and Acanthospiculum was found normally after the first year. Seasonal variations occurred for all parasites except for Dicrocoelium and Cysticercus. Trichocephalus is the most dangerous helminth for all young animals, Oesophagostomum, Dictyocaulus and Elaphostrongylus are also dangerous for young marals, and Dictyocaulus, Bicaulus and Setaria are dangerous for adults. Prophylactic treatment is recommended when the animals are taken to enclosures (November) followed by a second treatment before pasture time (April), or during the winter. Oesophagostomum treatment is required only during pasture. To prevent infestation of young marals, early weaning is recommended to shorten their time in pasture with the mother and groups can be taken once a month to new pastures where no marals have fed for at least one summer season. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 *fv*

PRYADKO, E. I.

Identification of various species of *Eurytrema*. Trudy Inst.
zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 16:52-56 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Kazakhstan--Trematoda)

(Kazakhstan--Parasites--Ruminantia)

PRYADKO, E.I.

Zoogeographic analysis of helminth parasites of cattle in
southeastern Kazakhstan. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.3:109-110 M. '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Kazakhstan—Worms, Intestinal and parasitic) (Parasites—Cattle)

PRYADKO, F., master

Without water hammer. Mast. ugl. 8 no.5:13 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Remontno-montazhnyy uchastok shakhty No.42 "Kapital'naya
tresta Kopeyskugol'.
(Mine pumps) (Mine drainage)

PRYADKO, I...mayor

Chemical scouts along the route of march. Voen. vest. 40
no. 3:40-42 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Chemical warfare)

PRYADKO, I., mayor

Warning signals in units. Voenn. vest. 41 no.4:36-38 Ap
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Communications, Military)

LEONENOK, G.T., vet.vrach.; PRYADKO, I.T., vet.vrach

Comparative rating of surgical and biological methods in castrating
sows. Veterinariia 35 no.5:97-99 My '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Castration) (Sows)

84-58-2-21/46

AUTHOR: ~~Pryadko, M.,~~ Unit Commander, and Konoshenko, P., Unit
Engineer

TITLE: Some Methodological Problems in Training Helicopter
Pilots (Nekotoryye voprosy metodiki obucheniya pilotov
vertoletov)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 17-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article summarizes the experience of the Sasovo
Flying School in training pilots for Mi-1 and Mi-4 heli-
copters. Certain details of piloting technique of the
Mi-1, especially the handling of the transmission in it
which has caused the breakage of rotors on several
occasions, are treated at some length. Most observations
concerning the Mi-1 are said to be applicable also to the
Mi-4.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Pilots-Training 2. Helicopters-Study and Teaching

PRYADKO, Leonid Makarovich; MOVIK, O.M., red.; SHVARTSSHEYN, K.A.,
tekh. red.

[In nonferrous casting shops] Na dil'mytsi kol'orovoho lytva.
Kyiv, Derzhstekhydav USSR, 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Master liteynogo tsekha Kiyevskogo armaturno-mashino-
stroitel'nogo zavoda (for Pryadko).

(Founding)

FIDELEV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZHERBIN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRYADKO,
N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NECHITAYLO, A.A., inzh.

Diesel trolley truck haulage. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.6:38-40 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

DAVIDKOVICH, A.S.; GONCHAROV, Yu.G.; GEYZENBLAZEN, B.Ye.; BABKOVA, T.B.;
FRYADKO, V.D.; BELETSKIY, Ye.P.; KOIESNIK, A.S.; LAZARENKO, N.A.

Analysis of the efficiency of work output of the automated
ore dressing section in the Krivoy Rog Central Mining and Ore
Dressing Combine. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:64 J1-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

WASHINGT. 7. 1962. (MIRA 17:4)

Investigating the possibility of changing the conditions
determining the paraffin deposition by changing the thermodynamic
state of the flow in hoisting pipes. Izv.vyslucheb.zav.; neft' i
gaz 5 no.12:45-48 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

YERMOGLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; PRYTKOVA, G.A.

Interaction of cationic surface-active agents with rutile titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2;23-26 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

PRYADKO, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NECHITAYLO, A.A., inzh.; PUFAL', Yu.N.;
SUKHOBRUS, V.S.

Use of automotive transportation in the building of strip
mines. Ugol' 40 no.8:39-41 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. UkrNIIProyekt.

PRYADKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NECHITAYLO, A.A., gornyy inzh.

Trolley bus transportation abroad (from foreign periodicals). Gor. zhur
no.4;72-73 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Mine haulage)

FRYADKO, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use of trolley transportation at quarries for building materials.
Mekh. stroi. 20 no.9:13-15 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Conveying machinery)

PRIADKO, N. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into transportless and transport-banking systems of development under the conditions of Kikopol'-skiy Manganese Basin." Dnepropetrovsk, 1960. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im Artem); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 125)

PRYADKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NECHITAYLO, A.A., inzh.

Profitableness of diesel-powered trolleybus transportation in highly productive open pits. Gor. zhur. no.7:54-56 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti, Kiyev.
(Mine haulage)

PRYADKO, N.A.

Relationship between the operating parameters of transporter
bridges on the one hand and the mining and climatic conditions on
the other. Sbor.trud.Inst.gor.dela AN URSR no.5:155-167 '58.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Transporter bridges)

PRYADKO, N.A.

Improvement of mining systems without haulage. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.2:
22-25 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR.
(Strip mining) (Excavating machinery)

MILOVANOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIADKO, V.M., inzh.

Lightweight heat-resistant slag-wool concrete. Stroi. mat. 9
no.5:29-29 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Mineral wool) (Lightweight concrete)

BR

ACCESSION NR: AT4031803

S/0000/63/000/000/0256/0262

AUTHOR: Pryadko, V. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Study of the properties of light, heat-resistant, slag concretes

SOURCE: ASIA SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona. Zhelezobeton v usloviyakh vy* sokikh temperatur (Reinforced concrete under high temperature conditions). Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1963, 256-262

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, slag concrete, heat resistant concrete, concrete physical property, uncalcinated concrete

ABSTRACT: The present article is concerned with the development of uncalcinated, light, heat-resistant slag concretes having a Portland cement and water glass base, and with a study of their basic properties. The author considers the properties of slag and the fundamental physico-mechanical properties of light, heat-resistant, slag concrete (using Portland cement type 400 and water glass with a modulus of 2.5 and a density of 1.38 as binders, grog was used as a finely-ground admixture with granulated third-grade slag as a filler; other technological details relating to the preparation of the concrete are given in the article). After the concrete mixture had been vibration-layed to form test structures, the

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following properties of the slag concretes were studied: compressive strength in the cooled state after heating, thermal stability, and temperature shrinkage (that is, contraction) of the heat-resistant slag concrete. It was found, as a result of these tests, that the developed blends of light, heat-resistant slag concretes having a Portland cement base with a volumetric weight of 700-800 kg/m³ and a water glass base with a volumetric weight of 800-900 kg/m³ may be used for heat-insulation work at the following temperatures: Portland cement base - up to 900C; water glass base - up to 700C. Moreover, it was found that the use of light, heat-resistant, slag concretes permits the industrialization of thermo-insulation work through the manufacture of large sectional (prefabricated) blocks for the construction of heat equipment assemblies. The author notes that further research is necessary with respect to the proper selection of the composition and study of the properties of slag-filler concretes, as well as for the purpose of reducing the volumetric weight of the material and expanding the temperature range in which it may be used. "The work was carried out under the guidance of A. F. Milovanov, candidate in the technical sciences, in 1961-62." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4031803

ASSOCIATION: Institut betona i zhelezobetona ASIA SSSR (Institute of
Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, ASIA SSSR)

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Card 3/3

MILOVANOVA, Anatoliy Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIADKO,
Vladimir Mikhaylovich

[Calculating flexible reinforced concrete elements for
a transverse force under high-temperature conditions]
Raschet izgibaemykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov na pope-
rechnuiu silu v usloviakh vozddeistviia vysokikh tempe-
ratur. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 134 p.

(MIRA 18:4)

MILOVANOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRYADKO, V.M., inzh.

Bond of reinforcement with heat resistant concretes at high
temperatures. Bet.1 zhel.-bet.9 no.5:215-219 My '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Concrete reinforcement--Bond)

GITMAN, F.M. (Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye); PRVADKO, V.M.
(Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye); SUL'KIN, I.G. (Dnepropetrovsk,
Zaporozh'ye); RADIK, L.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye)

Constructive solution for supporting structures of ventilators.
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.2:31-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Fans, Electric)

АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ, Г.Л., канд.мед.наук; ПРЯДКО, В.Ye.

Benign renal tumors. Urologia 22 no.4:36-38 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. - dotsent S.K.
Nechapayev) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS, neoplasms,
benign (Rus))

Pryadchenku, A.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

L-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22643

Author : Pryadchenku, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Achievements in Selection of Agricultural Plants (from Studies of the Academy of Sciences, Rumanian People's Republic).

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. biologii, 1955, 16, No 5, 413-422

Abstract : A review of work done in selecting agricultural plants, as conducted in the Rumanian People's Republic. A guided modification of plant heredity is conducted by changing conditions of cultivation (conversion of winter into summer wheat, summer oats into winter, development of a branching wheat, summer planting of potatoes, a guided breeding of hybrids, acclimatization of new textile industry plants --

Card : 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

L-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22643

Abstract : jute, ramie, Egyptian cotton, Chinese bellflower, hemp).
Vegetative hybridization (transplanting of seed on a foreign endosperm in grains, hybridization of potato varieties, of summer and winter vetch and others) and sexual hybridization (compulsory crossing, free crossing of self-pollinating plants) are carried out on cotton plants, hemp, bread grains and cross-pollinating cultivations -- corn, sugar beets; remote sexual hybridization of barley and wheat, wheat and rye, cultivated and wild varieties of potatoes.

Card : 2/2

PRIYAKHIN, A.I.

Underground waters of the Aldan mining center. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
geol. i razv. 7 no.3:86-95 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACC NR: AM7002044

(A)

Monograph

UR/

—Andreyev, Oleg Vladimirovich; Babkov, Valeriy Fedorovich; Gerburt-Geybovich, Andrey Vladimirovich; Krutetskiy, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; Zamakhayev, Mitrofan Semenovich; Afanas'yev, Mikhail Borisovich; Bim-Bad, Maks Isaakovich; Ornatskiy, Nikolay Petrovich; Porozhnyakov, Vladimir Sergeyevich; Pryakhin, Aleksey Ivanovich; Sebel'nikov, Petr Ivanovich

Highway designing (Examples) (Proyektirovaniye avtomobil'nykh dorog (primary), Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport", 66, 0395 p. illus., biblio., tables. 6,000 copies printed, 3d ed., rev.

TOPIC TAGS: highway network, highway engineering, highway structure, hydraulic engineering, hydrological calculation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book gives technico-economic fundamentals for road network designing, and presents examples of transverse and longitudinal cross sections as well as methods of determining openings in small artificial structures. Calculations of earth bed stability and thickness of road pavements are given; planning and design of highways in complicated conditions is described. Hydrological and hydraulic calculations involved in the planning of crossings of

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UDC: 625.721.2(075.8)

ACC NR: AM7002944

large water expanses are examined. The book is intended primarily as a text-book for highway engineering students at institutions of higher learning and may likewise be useful for engineers and technicians. The authors express their gratitude to the reviewers: professors, doctors of technical sciences Ya. A. Kaluzhskiy and I. A. Romanenko; to docents, candidates of technical sciences V. A. Bogayeva, L. A. Barats, N. I. Baskevich, V. M. Kislyakov, and I. A. Nosich; to the chief engineer of the GPI Soyuzdorproyekt V. B. Zavadskiy, and to engineers A. A. Semenovskiy, M. L. Sokolov, and A. S. Fedner; also to instructors of MADI, doctor of technical sciences L. A. Bronshteyn, and candidate of technical sciences Ye. N. Garmanov.

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Ch. 7. Hydrological and hydraulic calculations of crossings over large water
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